

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Terms of the Tribune.
 DAILY TRIBUNE.
 Mail subscribers, \$10.00
 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, \$4.00
 2 copies, do., 7.00
 5 copies, or over, for each copy, 3.00
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers, \$2.00
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
 DAILY TRIBUNE, ordinary advertisements, classified under their proper heads, 15 cents per line, each insertion.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 per line, each insertion; on fifth page, \$1.50 per line.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line, each insertion.
 THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Advertisers.
 We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements as early as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Messrs. Wakeman and Rogers were before Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty on the charge of complicity in the late torpedo affair. They recognized for their further appearance next month.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted a report on the duties of Inspectors and also a code of By-Laws. Important resolutions were passed concerning the removal of offal. Washington Market was reported in the list of nuisances.

The Committee on the Ann-st. widening case met again yesterday. No business appears to have been transacted, and an adjournment took place after the statement had been made that notice will be given of the next session.

The Board of Aldermen considered the Tax Levy yesterday, and adopted the same by items, the list of which will be found in the report in another column. Resolutions having a strong Fenian tinge were agreed to.

The distillery fraud is being rapidly investigated at the Astor House. About twenty establishments have been seized and an examination of some of the accused will be held to-day in the U. S. Commissioner's office.

The Governor has appointed to be Commissioners to supervise the expenditure of certain charitable funds, Messrs. T. E. Chalmers, Parko Gwynn, D. D. T. Marshall, Ira O. Miller and A. R. Wetmore.

News to-day concerning Fenian matters does not appear to be quite so pronounced as on several of the last few days. Perhaps it is the calm that precedes the impending storm.

The Southern Express Company has paid over to the First National of Memphis \$500,000 of funds lost, while in their custody, by the blowing up of a steamboat.

The Boiler-makers of the Lavator Iron Works in this city contributed \$300 to the Fenian authorities at Union Square yesterday.

The strike of longshoremen continues at Brooklyn—nobody being the losers, apparently, but the strikers themselves.

The failure of the Whipple File Manufacturing Company is reported from Boston. Liabilities heavy.

A man supposed to be Quantrell, the guerrilla, was taken from this city to Washington on Tuesday.

Gold was steady yesterday, opening at 130½, sold as high as 131½, and closing at 130½. All classes of Government bonds were strong and show an advance in quotations. The miscellaneous shares were dull and steady, with small transactions. Railway shares have been in active demand. Money shows increasing ease, and is freely offered at 6 per cent, with a good many transactions at 5 per cent. Commercial paper unchanged.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MARCH 14.—Mr. Sumner reported a joint resolution authorizing Commodore Wm. Radford to accept a decoration from the King of Italy. A memorial of the Oregon Legislature against the taxing of mining and mining claims was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. On motion of Mr. Morrill, \$2,500 were appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion of the United States Arsenal in Washington. Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that the Committee had agreed to the House amendments, and asked the immediate consideration of the bill. Objection being made, the bill has to lie over. Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction ought to take the testimony of a reasonable number of persons whose names may be suggested by the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. Objection being made, the resolution goes over. A bill to grant land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Placerville, California, to a point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada, was passed. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill in relation to the Court of Claims. Mr. Wilson called up the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. The bill provides that the Army of the United States shall consist of 50 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of cavalry, and 50 regiments of artillery; 2 regiments of cavalry and 8 regiments of infantry to consist of colored men. The bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 5.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill in reference to the Court of Claims, with amendment as an additional section. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Spaulding, obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, remarked that the taxation of national currency, proposed by him on last Monday, did not apply to the interest-bearing bonds of the Government, and that, therefore, Mr. Stevens's charge of "rank repudiation" was unfounded. Mr. Stevens confessed that he misunderstood Mr. Spaulding, and that his remark was inapplicable. The House resumed the bill reported by Mr. Cook, amendatory of the act of March 3, 1863, relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases. Mr. Harding opposed this bill, the morning hour expiring before the close of his remarks; the bill went over until to-day. Mr. Pike offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to send a naval force to the fishing-grounds to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights as recognized by the treaty of 1793. Objection being made, the resolution was withdrawn for the present. After going into Committee of the Whole, the House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution in reference to the Paris Exhibition.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MARCH 14.—Among the bills passed were those appropriating \$270,000 for the extension of the Chesapeake Canal, and authorizing attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court, residing in adjoining States, to practice in Courts of this State.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills were passed, among others, to regulate the use of boats and vessels within the Metropolitan District, relative to the public markets of New-York.

to limit the tenure of office in the New York State National Guard; to incorporate the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company.

In the *Times* Supplement to-day will be found notices of New Publications and *Art Items*: an article on the Fashions; letters from Texas, North Carolina, and other points, embodying reports of the Reconstruction Convention in the State first mentioned, and the trial of Capt. Gee in the latter; a communication from Suez, Egypt, concerning the Suez Canal; items of news, of a very varied character—the whole composing a sheet of extraordinary importance and value.

The Civil Rights bill was reported favorably yesterday to the Senate with the amendments of the House. It went over under the rules, on objection from Garret Davis, but will come up to-morrow, and, we hope and believe, be passed.

The House of Representatives at Washington yesterday consumed the day in debating the appropriation for the French Exposition. The bill passed by a vote of 69 to 50, appropriating \$100,000, \$48,000 of which is to be expended in payment of salaries. The second section requests the President to provide public vessels, which Mr. Washburne in his speech showed would cost about \$300,000 more. We may count on an expenditure of probably not less than half a million.

The celebration on Saturday is to be not only in honor of the birthday of St. Patrick, but of the Fenian movement, the Board of Aldermen being authority. Those gentlemen yesterday passed a series of resolutions, in which, "with a view of making their sympathy manifest" with the oppressed and persecuted people in all parts of the world, on whose behalf they assume to speak, and especially those of Ireland, they request a suspension of business in the Courts and public offices and order a display of flags on the public buildings. Whether among the oppressed and persecuted who aspire for freedom they include a few million black people of the United States, the Aldermen don't say. But from their well-known philanthropic character it is to be presumed they do.

MR. SHERMAN ON FINANCE.

The Revenue of our Federal Government, for the last quarter of 1865, was as follows:
 Internal Taxes, \$82,597,156 | Customs, \$50,216,338
 Total, \$132,813,494.

There are other items—Lands, Direct Tax, and Miscellaneous; but the two former are trifling, while the Miscellaneous consists, we judge, mainly of receipts for vessels and supplies bought for War purposes, and now sold because no longer needed. We judge the real income of the Government a little over One Hundred and Forty Millions, or at the rate of Five Hundred and Sixty Millions per annum.

The receipts from Customs are excessive. We imported far too many goods during that quarter—twice too many. If we count Thirty Millions per quarter as the proper sum to be raised by a wisely discriminating Tariff, it is quite enough.

If there had been no cheating the Revenue, our Internal Taxes would have yielded at least One Hundred Millions, or at the rate of Four Hundred Millions per annum. Let us suppose that Congress will now reduce the rates by one-third, while more efficient legislation and effort shall reduce the aggregate of frauds on this branch of the Revenue by one-half, our income from Internal Taxes cannot well fall below Sixty Millions per quarter, or Two Hundred and Forty Millions per annum. This will give us a total income from Customs and Internal Taxes of Three Hundred and Sixty Millions per annum. Now the interest on our Debt, when it shall all be funded, cannot exceed One Hundred and Eighty Millions, while the annual expense of maintaining our Government in time of peace must fall below One Hundred and Twenty Millions; so that, on this basis, we shall be able to devote at least Sixty Millions per annum to the diminution of the principal of our Debt. And this, if we allow the taxes to remain as they are and keep out of foreign wars, would pay off our entire Debt within thirty years, or before the close of the present century.

Such are the auspices under which Mr. Sherman of Ohio submits to the Senate and the country a proposition that our Greenbacks shall not be redeemed and canceled to such extent as to reduce the amount outstanding below Four Hundred and Twenty Millions. In other words, "the United States promise to pay" \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$1,000, or whatever may be the amount specified on the face of any greenback, is to be made a lie by statute—the United States are not merely to postpone payment of these their voluntary promises for value received; they are to declare and enact that they will not pay them! What is this but the most flagrant repudiation? By what code of morals can it be justified?

Most certainly, the idea of persistent, chronic irredeemability was not involved in their inception and issue. Mr. Spaulding of Buffalo, who was on the Committee of Ways and Means who first authorized them, states that it was the understanding that they were to be at all times convertible into a twenty-years' six per cent, whereof the interest should be paid in specie. Thus the United States were to say to their creditors, "We have not money in hand; but here is a mortgage on the whole country, payable principal and interest in specie; take this, and wait till we can do better by you."

The main impulse of Mr. Sherman's measure is of course a desire to retain the Greenbacks in circulation, and thus keep the Currency abundant, while saving the interest on Four Hundred Millions of Public Debt. Very well, Mr. S., we will meet you and your school half way. We will accept your proposition, with this amendment:

"Provided, that the United States notes aforesaid shall be always redeemed in coin on presentation at the Sub-Treasury in New-York."

"—O that will prevent the retention of \$420,000,000 in circulation."

No, it will not. The Government can pay out Greenbacks so fast, at least, as it will be required to redeem them, provided it keeps them at par. California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, &c., will also receive them, and hold most

of them, so long as they are at par with specie in the market. We handle about \$1,000,000 per annum in our business, and we should never think of sending in a dollar for redemption so long as it was kept at par. And what is true of our business is true of almost everyone's.

Here, then, is a fair ground whereon the devotees of Greenbacks may meet us if they will. We want no better Currency than Greenbacks, provided they are kept of equal value with coin. With Four Hundred Millions of Greenbacks, Three Hundred Millions in notes of our National Banks, and at least Two Hundred Millions of Coin, we shall have a very abundant Circulating Medium; but we are reconciled to that. What we are not reconciled to, and do not intend to be, is a debased Currency—a Currency of fog—a "now you see it, and now you don't" Currency—a Currency of willfully broken promises and stereotyped lies. If Mr. Sherman desires such a Currency, he is not so sound a thinker and legislator as we had supposed him. Such a Currency will involve us in imminent perils and invoke grave disasters. It will stimulate excessive importations, no matter how high the Tariff. It will incite inordinate speculation and financial gambling of all kinds. It will lead this country by flowery paths to a precipice whence we shall fall at length into general bankruptcy and stagnation. The track is a beaten one—those who follow it have no right to plead ignorance of its goal. Either they know whether they are leading us or they are out of their depth altogether.

We move the Previous Question—that concerning the right of our Government to lie when there is no need of it. In time of war, and of enormous Financial requirement, when nobody wanted to lend it money, the Government issued its own notes and made them a legal tender. We hold it was perfectly right in so doing. But you must not (says Burke) make the extreme medicine of the Constitution its daily bread. You cannot persist after Peace in a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, nor in many other practices perfectly justifiable amid the exigencies of a terrible war. If the Government shall undertake to maintain Currency Inflation after Peace shall have been fully restored, it will fail, because it should, and because all excuse for such debasement will have utterly passed away.

THE ARMY BILL.

The bill for regulating the military peace establishment of the United States was yesterday reported to the Senate, discussed, and, after the adoption of numerous amendments, passed by a vote of twenty-seven to five, eighteen Senators not voting or being absent. According to this bill, the army of the United States is to consist in times of peace of five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry, and fifty regiments of infantry. Eight of the infantry regiments, and, in accordance with an amendment proposed by Mr. Wade, two of the cavalry regiments, are to be composed of colored men. An infantry regiment has, beside the officers, 500 privates, which number may be increased at the discretion of the President to 1,000. Our "peace establishment," therefore, would number from 35,000 to about 70,000 men.

The vote by which this bill was passed is less of a party character than one might have expected from the clause relative to the negro regiments. Democracy, of course, made an effort to ostracize the colored defenders of the country; but an amendment offered to that end by Mr. McDougal was summarily voted down, the Senate refusing to order it to pass and nays. On the whole of the bill being put to a vote, Messrs. Buckalew, Guthrie, Johnson, Nesmith and Stockton voted for it, notwithstanding the negro clause. The small minority of five is made up of three Republicans (Grimes, Harris, Kirkwood) and two Democrats (Davis and Riddle). If the absent and non-voting members had all voted with the minority, the majority for the bill would have been only four.

The first impression which the reading of this bill must make upon every citizen of the United States is that of its radical antagonism to one of the most distinctive features of the policy of the United States. From the close of the War of Independence until the outbreak of the Rebellion, it has been not only the law, but it has been the boast of the United States alone, of the great civilized nations of the world, that they were without a standing army. In comparing theirs with foreign institutions, they pointed, with a proud consciousness of the superiority of our institutions, to the fact that among us obedience to the laws was enforced not by military orders, but by the universal respect of the law and, if necessary, by the civil courts. And not only was this our boast, but nearly all the leaders of the progressive party in Europe found that we were right, and the reduction of the standing army and its gradual supplantation by the militia has been inscribed on the banner of the progressive party in nearly every European country.

Who would ever have thought of changing a feature so fundamental in our institutions but for the late Rebellion? How many members would have been found before 1861, either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, to depart from a distinctive American policy in order to advance one step toward a habit of monarchical Europe, which is defended by the aristocrats and reactionists, while the friends of progress were and are desirous to assimilate it to the very institution which the Senate yesterday voted to throw overboard?

And where, we would ask, is the reason for a change so radical, and, therefore, so ominous? We have just passed through a military ordeal, much more severe than a foreign power can ever possibly bring upon us; and did not the citizen soldiers nobly stand the ordeal and wring unbounded admiration from the Old World, including even those who, thus far, had only believed in standing armies? Can, in view of the history of the past four years, any one doubt the ability of the people of the United States to repel triumphantly a foreign invader of our soil?

Nor can we find any more reason for such a bill in the condition of our own country. An army of 50,000 men instead of 13,000 would not have prevented the Rebellion in 1861, nor will

it do so in future. When the Lees, Johnstons, and other Southern Generals deserted the post of duty, the privates from the disaffected States would have followed, whether they were counted by the ten thousand, or by the hundred.

What, then, is the reason for passing the bill? If the temporary state of one or several States requires the keeping of troops for putting down or preventing an insurrection, why not provide for such a transitory emergency by special law instead of saddling upon the country permanently an institution which is essentially European and anti-American?

We hope the House of Representatives will pause before it gives its consent to so dangerous an innovation.

A NEW CAPITOL.

Certain active and unscrupulous property-holders in Albany lobbied through our last infamous Legislature a bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol in that city. The cash cost of their business operation was \$13,000; cheap enough; but the ruling spirits of that Legislature had sold themselves so many times that there was no wear and tear of either conscience or character to be considered, and they concluded that official corruption ought to be cheaper when taken wholesale. A bill is now before the present Legislature appropriating \$500,000 to commence the work, at a time when labor and materials are fifty per cent, above natural prices, and when our people are sweating under a load of taxation heavier than was ever borne by so many persons since the taxing decree of Cæsar Augustus.

We protest against one dollar being appropriated to this object this year, or at any time until the people shall have had a chance to vote on the future location of the Capitol. If they vote for Albany, we will consider when and what sort of Capitol to build. In our judgment, a large majority would prefer another location; and we think the voice of the people should be heard.

"CONTROLLER" CLARK.

The letter of "Comptroller of the Currency" Clark to the Secretary of the Treasury, published in *THE TRIBUNE* yesterday, may be of importance to the writer, but in this latitude it is regarded as an impertinent interference of a subordinate with matters solely in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury, who very justly commands the confidence of the financial public to a rare degree. His Fort Wayne speech and his official report, together with his prudent administration of the Treasury, have already put the country far on the road to specie payments, to the dismay of a crowd of "wild-cat" bankers in Washington and elsewhere, who see in specie payments the end of those speculations, upon which the few have grown rich at the expense of the Government and the people.

In all the negotiations of Mr. McCulloch, he has acted within the law, whether in converting compound notes or 7-30s into long bonds, or one class of short securities into another. The right was conceded by the law of July 11, 1862, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to "purchase at rates not exceeding that of the current market and cost of purchase not exceeding one-eighth of one per cent any bonds or certificates of debt of the United States as he may deem advisable." These powers were further enlarged by the act of March 3, 1865, which enacts that "any Treasury notes or other obligations bearing interest, issued under any act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of bonds authorized by this act."

The "Comptroller" is equally ignorant when he challenges the correctness of the balances in the Treasury. Not being familiar with anything beyond his own bureau of circulation, he does not know that the nominal balance in the Treasury represents in part the sums due to disbursing officers, the aggregate amount of which may be judged from the fact that in this city, on the 1st inst., they were \$12,312,970, so that, though the nominal balance at New-York was \$106,125,646, the real balance was only \$91,646,161, as will be seen from the following figures:

To New-York offices March 1, 1866, \$106,125,646
 Due disbursing officers and deposit, \$12,312,970
 Due other accounts, net, \$12,167,513

Balance (official) to credit of United States Treasury, \$91,646,161

While Mr. McCulloch was "Comptroller of the Currency" he rendered in many ways very valuable services to the Treasury Department, and at times, too, when his labors told with great effect in supplying the public coffers; but there is not a record or published letter of advice or caution from him to either Secretaries Chase or Fessenden. In this he set the present "Comptroller" an example he will do well to follow if he does not wish to be pestered with impertinent opinions after he succeeds to the mantle of Mr. McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, which is not impossible.

The Hudson River is not yet open to Albany, but it very soon will be. St. Patrick makes his progress on the 17th, which is next Saturday; and he almost always is able to go from New-York to Albany by water. We believe it will be so this year.

The Whipple File Manufacturing Company of Boston failed yesterday, having sunk its capital of \$700,000. We presume this is one of those wonderfully prosperous Yankee concerns of whose great profits so much has been told of late.

The Commercial Advertiser asks—AND THE TRIBUNE reiterates:

"Why is Clement C. Clay kept in confinement? Why is he not tried? Mr. Clay surrendered himself to meet the charges preferred against him in Stanton's indictment of the assassin. He has asked for a trial. By the Constitution, by the laws, by public opinion, by the President, by justice, he is entitled to a speedy trial or to an immediate release. Messrs. Stephens, Mallory, Seddon and others, members of the Confederate Government, are all at large. Mr. Clay, who has not this objection against him, is kept in close confinement. A great wrong, and one that ought to be remedied, is done."

—We do not assume to judge the case of Mr. Clay. He may be guilty of the blackest crimes. If so, he ought to be tried, convicted

and punished. But he stands publicly, officially charged with having conspired to have President Lincoln assassinated; and, when he first heard of that charge, he at once set out and gave himself up to the authorities; demanding a prompt trial. Why is it not accorded him?

Death of Jared Sparks.

The death of Jared Sparks, the eminent American historian and former President of Harvard College, took place at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, March 14. Mr. Sparks was born at Willington, Conn., May 10, 1793, and was consequently within two months of the completion of his seventy-seventh year at the time of his death. The early part of his life was spent in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and it was not until he had passed the age of boyhood, that he determined to obtain a collegiate education. He finished his preparatory studies at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1811, where he was graduated in due course in 1815. After studying theology in Cambridge, and holding the office of tutor of mathematics in the college for two years, he was ordained as minister of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore in 1819. It was on this occasion that Dr. Channing delivered his celebrated discourse on the Unitarian faith, which formed a new era in the history of "liberal Christianity" in this country. Mr. Sparks was then in the prime of manhood, fresh from the intellectual atmosphere of Cambridge, with a mind disciplined by severe and exact studies, a bold and resolute, if not an original, thinker, and the master of a plain and forcible style of expression and delivery. He entered upon the discharge of his new duties with dignity, zeal, and remarkable effect. He was alone among the clergymen of Baltimore as the advocate of the Unitarian theology. His preaching excited much attention in the most refined and intelligent circles of that city, and called forth a strenuous opposition from the representatives of the popular creed. Not long after he was honored with the appointment of Chaplain to Congress, a tribute to the independence and manliness of his character, and the mental energy of his preaching, in spite of his devotion to what was then deemed a novel and unfashionable religion. In 1830, he published an elaborate and learned work on "The Ritual and Doctrines of the Episcopal Church," and the succeeding year established a monthly periodical, called "The Unitarian Miscellany," which he continued to edit during his residence in Baltimore, writing the greater part of its contents with his own hand. In this work he commenced a controversy with Dr. Miller, of Princeton, on "The Comparative Moral Tendency of the Trinitarian and Unitarian Doctrines," which was conducted on his part with great vigor and good temper, and terminated with the increase of mutual respect, and indeed a sincere personal friendship on both sides. The letters of which this discussion consisted, were afterward collected in a volume and published in 1833. During this period, he edited a "Collection of Essays and Tracts in Theology," comprising a number of valuable monographs from eminent writers of different Christian denominations, but agreeing in the endeavor to give a rational interpretation and construction to the received doctrines of religion. This was completed in 1836, forming six volumes of rare interest to the liberal student of theology.

Mr. Sparks's health became impaired after a few years by the arduous labors of his profession at a post which demanded perpetual vigilance and alertness of spirit, untiring energy of action, and an almost exclusive reliance on his own resources. He accordingly resigned his pastoral charge in 1833, and having purchased the "North American Review," of which he was one of the original founders, continued to edit that journal in Boston for a period of seven years. In 1838, he published a "Life of John Ledyard," the celebrated American traveler, drawn up in great part from unpublished materials.

The attention of Mr. Sparks was early directed to the subject of American history. In the course of his studies he formed the plan of publishing the writings of Washington, with editorial notes and illustrations. With this view he made a visit to Europe, in 1838, where he remained a year in the examination of documents in the public offices of London and Paris. The collection of Washington's papers, with a life of the writer, was published in twelve octavo volumes between 1834 and 1837. While preparing this voluminous work Mr. Sparks also published "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," and "The Life of Gouverneur Morris." In 1840 he completed the publication of "The Works of Benjamin Franklin," with a biography of the author, in ten volumes. He then made a second voyage to Europe, and, during his researches in the French archives, discovered the famous map, with the red line, which played such an important part in the debates upon the Ashburton treaty.

Among the other literary labors of Mr. Sparks, may be mentioned the "American Almanack," which he established, and of which he edited the first volume; and the "Library of American Biography," of which twenty-five volumes were published. His closing work on American History was the "Correspondence of the American Revolution," in four volumes, comprising letters of eminent men to George Washington from the time of his taking command of the army to the end of his presidency, edited from the original manuscripts.

Mr. Sparks was also distinguished by his services in the cause of education. He was professor of history in Harvard College from 1839 to 1849, and president of that institution from 1849 to 1853, comprising a term of academic labor of thirteen years. As an instructor, he was lucid in his expositions, firm in his manner, and bringing the fruits of a large experience and varied knowledge to the illustration of his subject. His duties as presiding officer of the college were discharged with eminent ability. His administration was marked by equal vigor and discretion, and if not so brilliant as that of some of his predecessors, was singularly efficient and salutary.

Mr. Sparks was a man of attractive and imposing personal appearance. His keen black eye, dark complexion, classical mouth, and erect figure gave the impression of distinguished manly beauty. His manners were simple and unaffected, his native frankness and good humor amply atoning for the want of artificial grace. In point of intellect his qualities were not showy or captivating, but substantial, sound, and worthy of the highest trust. His aptitude for literary labor was such as is rarely found among scholars of the present day. He was patient of research, and though nothing of a book-worm, was never weary of exploring archives, comparing authorities, and collecting documents. His style was like himself, plain, solid, direct, and vigorous. He was sometimes betrayed into the use of figurative expression, to which he was not naturally inclined, but this was an exception to his prevailing manner, which bore the stamp of utility, rather than of rhetorical ornament. His contributions to the materials of American history can scarcely be rated at too high a value, although he has left no original work which will be ranked as a classical production.

THE ACCORD.
 Immediately on entering the premises at Union-square, the visitor finds himself in the presence of a janitor, who eyes him rather suspiciously, and also other persons who stand with a gravity and importance befitting his responsible position. On the right hand is a large apartment, and, on the left, a small office, inside of which are some slight or ten desks covered with large account-books, papers, documents, together with all the paraphernalia of an office doing an extensive business. The floor is covered with old and new pictures of prominent men, and revolutionists adorn the walls, while a magnificent chandelier is suspended from the ceiling. Some nine or ten clerks are kept busily employed in this department, which is termed the Treasury. Here all the money received and paid out is entered in the system of accounts. Each day's receipts are entered in a large book called the general entry book, the entire amount being summed up daily and handed over to the Treasurer, who receipts at the end of the page. The clerks receive and deliver the money to go to the different departments and circles, and receipts duly forwarded to the proper officers in each sub-organization.

Printed regulations are made on the Treasurer for the money to be disbursed, for which when handed over, he receives a voucher signed and countersigned by the head and clerk of the department in whose interest it is expended. The accounts are balanced quarterly. The accounts of the Brotherhood are kept by the ladies conducting the branch of the organization, but the money goes to a common treasury. Mr. M. J. Heffernan has charge of the correspondence of the Brotherhood, and Mr. Cavanaugh is the private Secretary of the Head Center.

A FAIR TO BE HELD BY THE SISTERS.
 A Fair and Bazaar, under the auspices of the Sistershood, is to be opened in Germania Hall on the 16th of next month, to continue about two weeks. It is stated that the Sisters intend to solicit contributions from the ladies of America, and that each Circle in the country.

IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES IN IRELAND NOT PROBABLE.
 Prominent members of the Brotherhood state that there is no probability of immediate hostilities in Ireland. It is stated that one of the fundamental principles of the Fenian Brotherhood is not to strike until success is almost certain. The leaders of the organization in Ireland and in this country will not, it is alleged, be driven from their plan of perfecting their schemes by the arrests in the County, and that the Fenian movement in this country will not prematurely force them into revolution. At the present time nothing that may eventuate, except the arrest of James Stephens, will cause the shedding of blood, and in the event of such a catastrophe, the Fenians in the hopes of the embryo republic, an onset is certain to take place.

ENGLAND'S ENVOY A FENIAN.
 It is said that some days ago the British Minister at Washington, Sir E. Bruce, received an important communication from the Government of the United States, high in the confidence of the Foreign Office in London, but that "horrible to say" the above-mentioned delegate from England paid his devotions to the Fenian cause, and that Sir E. Bruce, Fenian as he is, was not to be trusted.

Suspension of Business—Run on the Banks—Watching the Militia—Sultry Climate in Canada.
 MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 14, 1866.
 The excitement in regard to the Fenian foray is still at fever heat. Indeed, the credulity is ready to swallow any rumor, however wild.

Business, of which we never have much, is now at a standstill, and nobody cares to buy or sell. As usual in such excitements, there is a run upon the Savings Banks, and the small depositors are converting their balances into gold.

The people are like the newspapers are very ill-tempered, and constantly berate the United States Government because they do not restrain the dreadful invaders who are to come by-and-by to snatch Canada from the hands of Queen Victoria.

Our principal excitement now consists in watching the evolutions of the militia. There are drills many times a day, and the poor victims look the picture of despair.

All our public buildings are strongly guarded, our banks restricting their discount line to the most well-known and well-approved customers, and they very generally refuse to advance upon any collateral security.

WINDSOR, C. W., Wednesday, March 14, 1866.
 The excitement and the rain is raining fever. Mysterious rockets have been sent up on the American shore, and it is believed here that some movement of Fenians is in progress.

Canada is very warm for Americans, who are liable to all manner of insuits.

The people are like the newspapers are very ill-tempered, and constantly berate the United States Government because they do not restrain the dreadful invaders who are to come by-and-by to snatch Canada from the hands of Queen Victoria.

FENIANISM.

The Union-square Headquarters—Contributions from the Fifth-avenue Hotel and the Boiler-makers—The System of Accounts—The Fenian Sisterhood—A Fair to be Held—An Immediate Rising in Ireland not Probable—England's Envoy to Sir E. Bruce a Fenian.

A visit to the Fenian Headquarters, at Union-square, on any day in the week, would establish the fact that—however other interests may stagnate or decline—Fenianism exhibits no symptoms of depression or decay. Hundreds of delegates, emissaries and messengers, military and civil, as well as others of the softer sex, not a few, daily come and go on business connected with the movement more or less important. Yesterday the throng of visitors was unusually large, and therefore we could not but be struck by the fact that the Fenian movement, though it has been transacted, the presiding genius of the organization, Col. O'Mahony, is still absent, but the various other officials are at the head of their respective departments.

THE ACCOUNTS.
 Immediately on entering the premises at Union-square, the visitor finds himself in the presence of a janitor, who eyes him rather suspiciously, and also other persons who stand with a gravity and importance befitting his responsible position. On the right hand is a large apartment, and, on the left, a small office, inside of which are some slight or ten desks covered with large account-books, papers, documents, together with all the paraphernalia of an office doing an extensive business. The floor is covered with old and new pictures of prominent men, and revolutionists adorn the walls, while a magnificent chandelier is suspended from the ceiling. Some nine or ten clerks are kept busily employed in this department, which is termed the Treasury. Here all the money received and paid out is entered in the system of accounts. Each day's receipts are entered in a large book called the general entry book, the entire amount being summed up daily and handed over to the Treasurer, who receipts at the end of the page. The clerks receive and deliver the money to go to the different departments and circles, and receipts duly forwarded to the proper officers in each sub-organization.

Printed regulations are made on the Treasurer for the money to be disbursed, for which when handed over, he receives a voucher signed and countersigned by the head and clerk of the department in whose interest it is expended. The accounts are balanced quarterly. The accounts of the Brotherhood are kept by the ladies conducting the branch of the organization, but the money goes to a common treasury. Mr. M. J. Heffernan has charge of the correspondence of the Brotherhood, and Mr. Cavanaugh is the private Secretary of the Head Center.

A FAIR TO BE HELD BY THE SISTERS.
 A Fair and Bazaar, under the